

Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church South.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South opened its session at the Vernon Place church, in this city, to-day. Rev. Bishop Marvin presided, and opened the exercises by an impressive prayer. After the devotional exercises, the Bishop, addressing the Conference, congratulated its members upon the success with which Divine Providence had been pleased to bless the Church.

The roll was called, and more absentees were found than is usual, owing, doubtless, to the condition of the weather, which has already been a serious hindrance of travel. Secretary, J. S. Martin; Assistant Secretaries, William G. Coe, James C. Armstrong, and George T. Tyler.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Regester, the nomination of members of the several standing committees was referred to the presiding elders, and after a short absence from the Conference-room the elders returned and reported a list of committees, which was agreed to.

In the meanwhile the Conference had adjourned until further orders the hour for the meeting of the Conference shall be 9 o'clock A. M., and the hour of adjournment 1 o'clock P. M.

The Bishop called the attention of the ministers to the fact that there were no spirituals in the church. There ought to be more in love with tobacco as to make them chew in church, he suggested that they should make spirituals of their hats and not of the cigars.

A report of the operations of the Book Concern and Publishing-House at Nashville for the past year was laid before the Conference, read, and referred.

The reports of Rev. Dr. Sommers on the subject of missions and the annual statements of the missionary secretaries were read. S. R. Jones, W. H. Seal, A. W. Wilson, Esq., Fickett, Flaherty, Herford, Neal, and Beatty, were appointed a committee to consider the missions reports and prepare an address on the subject.

On motion, it was agreed that the Board of Missions be authorized to revise and amend the constitution of the missionary societies of the Church.

Rev. Messrs. Seal, Wilson, and Waugh, were appointed a Committee on Public Worship.

The General Secretary laid before the Conference a notification of a proposed change in the Church constitution on the subject of temperance, and the subject was made the special order of business for next Monday at 10 o'clock.

The twelfth question of the discipline. "Are all the ministers members in their official administration?" was then taken up.

The Bishop announced that unless otherwise ordered by the Conference the proceedings under this question would be taken with closed doors. The Conference decided, however, to have no secret session.

The call under this rule was proceeded with until all the members called or proxy meetings are held every day and night, and the church is regularly crowded. About one hundred persons have professed conversion, and the altar is thronged with "mourners" at every meeting.—Farmville Mercury.

GRAT RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.—A revival of religion unparalleled in the history of our town has been going on at the colored Methodist church for the past four or five weeks, and in the progress of the revival, public meetings are held every day and night, and the church is regularly crowded. About one hundred persons have professed conversion, and the altar is thronged with "mourners" at every meeting.—Farmville Mercury.

LABOR TROUBLES.—Pittsburgh, March 3.—The miners of the vicinity of this city struck against a reduction of wages last December, and are still idle. The Pittsburgh Bolt Company a few days since made a contract with a gang of colored Virginia puddlers sufficient in number to run their furnaces, and to-day one-half of them arrived in this city, the others having been missed. The miners have expressed that a hostile movement would likely be made by the old hands, Sheriff Hore with his deputy and a squad of city police were in attendance on their arrival.

A committee of puddlers waited on the non-striking miners shortly after their arrival, and after explaining the situation offered to pay their fare back to Richmond, but their offer was refused, and the men proceeded to work at Solo without molestation.

FOREIGN NEWS.

France.

PROGNOSTICATIONS REGARDING A NEW MILITARY-MACHINERY BUYING CAVALRY HORSES IN GERMANY.

LONDON, March 3.—A special to the Times from Versailles says negotiations for the formation of a new treaty of commerce, and will probably be concluded to-day. Should they succeed M. Buffet will be vice-president of the Council, without a portfolio. The appointment of Minister of the Interior is as yet unsettled.

The German Gazette says the French Government has ordered the purchase of 10,000 cavalry horses in Germany. The Gazette hopes the German authorities will take steps to prevent such purchases.

Great Britain.

THE RETURN SHOOTING MATCH.—JOHN MITCHELL.—MARINE DISASTER.—OVER ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

DUBLIN, March 3.—The Irish Rifle Association, at a meeting to-day, fixed upon June 29th next as the date of commencement of the return match between the American and Irish riflemen. It was decided that the meeting will be either at Dublin or the Curragh of Kildare. A committee to entertain the American riflemen is being formed, and it is expected that they will stay in Ireland as long as is appointed.

LONDON, March 3.—A special to the New York Herald says: We venture to think that John Mitchell is somewhat ill-advised in regard to his actions and words. In his recent lecture at Cork he declared that the jury that convicted him were picked from the ranks of his enemies, but does not collect that all supporters of law and order are enemies of those who set at defiance. Mitchell is indignant at being called a felon. Though all might not consider him guilty of felony, yet according to the technicalities of the law he was guilty of this offence. Mitchell attacked the Times for publishing a report of his confession during the session. He seemed to glory in having been a Confederate, saying "I own the soft impeachment. The Times was a Confederate, so were the best men I knew in America." Whom does Mitchell mean?

He was signed by one Hogan, on behalf of a Tipperary conference, is full of rags—such as "Mitchell, for Ireland's sake, wear the convict's uniform, the felon's fetters, and defend the hangman's rope," and ending, "God defend the right; God save Ireland."

RACING AT CROYDON.

LONDON, March 3.—The grand international handicap hurdle-race at Croydon to-day was won by Walcott's Indisputable.

Spain.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, March 3.—A force of Carlists, under Miret, has been defeated by a body of national troops.

Prussia.

PRINCE DISMISSED.

BERLIN, March 3.—The health of Prince Bismarck is improving. He gave a dinner yesterday to the officers of the House of Lords and Chamber of Deputies, and several members of those two bodies.

Italy.

PAPAL CONSISTORY.

ROME, March 3.—In the March consistory the Pope will institute new dioceses in the United States, or raise those already created to metropolitan sees.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest News from Washington.

The Force Bill Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—P. M.—The Senate did not touch the force bill. It is completely dead.

The Closing Hours of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The closing hours of Congress were devoid of any unusual excitement. The members of both Houses—officials, reporters, and every one else—this morning wore a tired and sleepy look, the result of almost constant hard work for three days. There was considerable confusion on the floors of both chambers, owing to the efforts of every one to have business in which he was interested promptly attended to, though, as there were no partisan measures under consideration, every member seemed to be on excellent terms with his neighbor without regard to political preferences.

The President was in His Room.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—At an early hour this morning, and was kept busy signing bills that were brought to him, the whole number aggregating over one hundred and thirty.

In both houses the customary resolutions of thanks for impartiality of the presiding officers during the session were presented and adopted, the movers in both instances being Democrats.

Speaker Blaine's Closing Address.

Speaker Blaine made a closing address but Vice-President Wilson made no remarks.

With Speaker Blaine's last word the gavel fell, and he left the chair and took a seat at the clerk's desk. Then followed a scene probably never before witnessed in the hall of the House of Representatives. All over the floor and in the rear of the seats, which were densely packed, as well as in the galleries, there was the wildest enthusiasm, with waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies and clapping of hands by everybody, the two sides seeming to vie with each other as to which should be the loudest in its applause.

The Maine delegation just previous to adjournment presented the Speaker with a handsome silver gavel.

XLIII. CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1875.

SENATE.

The amendment to the appropriation bill giving \$340,000 to anti-bellum mail-contractors, was ruled out of order.

The bill appropriating money for awards of the Southern Claims Commission, after striking out nine cases, involving \$57,000, was passed.

The bill to pay awards for quartermaster and commissary stores taken during the war was tabled.

The bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river was accepted by the Committee of Conference as an amendment to the river and harbor bill.

The report of the committee of conference on the bounty bill was laid on the table, and the bill is therefore lost.

Among the bills which remain on the Senate calendar at the session of to-day, and which therefore fall, are the following: House general amnesty bill, which reached the Senate in December, 1873; House bill for the protection of elections, &c., known as the "caucus force bill," which got no further in the Senate than its second reading.

All the various postal-telegram bills introduced in the Senate failed in the Senate.

The following bills were also left on the Senate calendar and failed at adjournment: Senate bills for the payment of the French spoliation claims; to protect the navigable waters of the United States from injury and destruction; declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific railroad; acts to pay the two-per-cent. claim of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; to establish a bureau of internal commerce; to make general provisions in regard to cable telegraphic communication; to grant pensions for service in the war with Mexico; to amend the act granting pensions to survivors of the war of 1812; to regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President; the bill of the joint committee to frame a better government for the District of Columbia; and many others.

Also, House bill, known as the "McCreary bill," to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States; House bill to repeal the preemption laws and secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain; and House steamboat bill.

Mr. Goveaux called up the bill to amend the act relating to the public building at Atlanta for the use of the United States court, and it was passed. The Secretary of the Treasury has discretion regarding the material.

[NOTE.—There are various rumors about the bounty bill, it may be positively stated that it is not a law.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

All of the Senate amendments to the appropriation bills were agreed to.

All the postal-telegram bills originating in the House failed at adjournment.

The House adjourned at 12 M.

Speaker Blaine, in announcing the adjournment sine die, spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen,—I close with this hour a six years' service as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and I feel that I have been able to do but two of my predecessors, and equalled by only two others. The rapid mutations of personal and political fortune in this country have limited the great majority of those who have occupied this chair to shorter terms of office.

"It would be the gravest insensibility to the duties and responsibilities of life not to be deeply touched by so signal a mark of public esteem as that which I have twice received at the hands of my political associates. I desire in this last moment to renew to them, one and all, my thanks and my gratitude.

"To those from whom I differ in my party relations (the majority of the House), I tender my most respectful acknowledgments for the generous courtesy with which they have treated me. By one of those sudden and decisive changes which distinguish popular institutions, and which conspicuously mark a free people, that minority is transformed in the ensuing Congress to the governing power of the House, and I am confident that they will be able to perform in the broad light of day, under the eye of the whole people, subject at all times to the closest observation, and always attended with the sharpest criticism. I think no official is held to such instant and such rigorous accountability. Parliamentary rules, which are so complex and so arbitrary, almost absolute in authority and instantaneous in effect. They cannot always be enforced in such a way as to win applause or secure popularity; but I am sure that no man of any party who is worthy to fill this chair will ever see a dividing line between duty and policy.

"Thanking you once more, and thanking you most cordially, for the honorable testimonial you have placed on record to my credit, I perform my only remaining duty in declaring that the Forty-third Congress has reached its constitutional limit, and that the House of Representatives stands adjourned without delay."

[Signed] J. W. GARRETT, President.

Civil Rights Sensation.

AGUSTA, March 4.—There was quite a sensation here to-day caused by what was supposed to be a practical enforcement of so-called civil rights. William R. Hatch, of Providence, R. I., en route to Jacksonville, Fla., arrived at Planters' Hotel, and secured a room for himself and another whom he registered as Moses Daily. Both appeared in the dining-room together and took seats at the table.

Considerable surprise and some feeling was evoked, as Daily appeared to be a colored man. The news soon spread over the city, and there was quite a commotion for a while. On investigation it turned out that Daily is a full-blooded Peonied Indian, employed as a nurse by a white, who is an invalid, on his way to Florida.

South America.

LONDON, March 4.—Advices from Buenos Ayres report riots have occurred there. The palace of the Catholic archbishop has been sacked and houses of Jesuits fired.

"BEEFSTEAK TOMATOES."

The above brand of "TOMATOES" are considered by epicures as very best goods manufactured. Having been raised in the State of Ohio, and being the trade of the State, they are offered to the trade at factory prices.

By J. B. BLAND & CO., 1317 Cary street.

FINANCIAL.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1875.	
American gold bonds	114 00
U. S. 5% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 6% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 7% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 8% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 9% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 10% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 11% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 12% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 13% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 14% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 15% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 16% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 17% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 18% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 19% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 20% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 21% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 22% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 23% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 24% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 25% coupon bonds	100 00
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U. S. 45% coupon bonds	100 00
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U. S. 93% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 94% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 95% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 96% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 97% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 98% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 99% coupon bonds	100 00
U. S. 100% coupon bonds	100 00

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Non-stocks active and lower. Money, 3. Gold, 115½. Exchange—Long, 451; short, 455. Governmental debt. States quiet. U. S. bonds active at 115½. Sterling value, 48.41. Gold and silver at 115½. Government bonds and lower. States quiet and nominal.

COMMERCIAL.

CORN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, March 4, 1875.

OFFERINGS.

WHEAT.—White, 32 bushels. Red, 480 bushels. Oats.—White, 52 bushels. Mixed, 62 bushels. Corn.—Yellow, 100 bushels. Mixed, 100 bushels.

SALES.

WHEAT.—White, 32 bushels at 75c. Oats.—White, 40 bushels at 75c. Corn.—Mixed, 62 bushels at 72c. 38 bushels at 73c. Total, 304 bushels.

RE-KHIPPED.

WHEAT.—Red, 480 bushels.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1875.

Cotton Produce.

Roots: Glue, \$1.25 to \$1.40; seneca, without ton, 65¢ to 70¢. Sugar, 25¢ to 30¢. Coffee, 25¢ to 30¢. Tea, 25¢ to 30¢. Spices, 25¢ to 30¢. Fruits, 25¢ to 30¢. Nuts, 25¢ to 30¢. Seeds, 25¢ to 30¢. Oils, 25¢ to 30¢. Resins, 25¢ to 30¢. Waxes, 25¢ to 30¢. Hides, 25¢ to 30¢. Skins, 25¢ to 30¢. Bones, 25¢ to 30¢. Horns, 25¢ to 30¢. Tails, 25¢ to 30¢. Hooves, 25¢ to 30¢. Claws, 25¢ to 30¢. Antlers, 25¢ to 30¢. Horns, 25¢ to 30¢. Tails, 25¢ to 30¢. Hooves, 25¢ to 30¢. Claws, 25¢ to 30¢. Antlers, 25¢ to 30¢.

Man Drowned.

HINTON, W. VA., March 4.—While Mr. E. P. Lowe and a Mr. Reitherford were rafting fodder in Greenbrier river, about one and a half miles east of Taloot, W. Va., their canoe became unmanageable and was dashed against a pier of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad bridge, breaking the canoe in pieces, causing the drowning of Mr. Lowe, whose body has not yet been recovered. Mr. Reitherford narrowly escaped drowning by clinging to a piece of the canoe and floating ashore.

Railroad Matters.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The following prices are announced on the Pennsylvania Railroad: Philadelphia to New York, 10¢; New York to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Baltimore, 10¢; Baltimore to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Washington, 10¢; Washington to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Richmond, 10¢; Richmond to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Norfolk, 10¢; Norfolk to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Petersburg, 10¢; Petersburg to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Roanoke, 10¢; Roanoke to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Lynchburg, 10¢; Lynchburg to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Charlottesville, 10¢; Charlottesville to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Staunton, 10¢; Staunton to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Harrisonburg, 10¢; Harrisonburg to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Shenandoah, 10¢; Shenandoah to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Front Royal, 10¢; Front Royal to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Warrenton, 10¢; Warrenton to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Leesburg, 10¢; Leesburg to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Thoroughfare, 10¢; Thoroughfare to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Quantico, 10¢; Quantico to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Poolesville, 10¢; Poolesville to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Rockville, 10¢; Rockville to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Gaithersburg, 10¢; Gaithersburg to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Beltsville, 10¢; Beltsville to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Annapolis, 10¢; Annapolis to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Pocomoke, 10¢; Pocomoke to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Cambridge, 10¢; Cambridge to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Pottomac, 10¢; Pottomac to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Port Republic, 10¢; Port Republic to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Pocomoke, 10¢; Pocomoke to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Cambridge, 10¢; Cambridge to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Pottomac, 10¢; Pottomac to Philadelphia, 10¢; Philadelphia to Port Republic, 10¢; Port Republic to Philadelphia, 10¢; 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